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EXAMINER	
MONTOYA, OSCHTA I	

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	10/655,422	CHENNAKESHU, SANDEEP	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Oschta Montoya	2623	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 January 2007*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *1-37* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date *8/13/2004*.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Amendment

1. The declaration filed on 01/12/2007 under 37 CFR 1.131 has been considered but is ineffective to overcome the Liu (2003/0169287) reference for the following reasons.

2. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish a conception of the invention prior to the effective date of the Liu reference. While conception is the mental part of the inventive act, it must be capable of proof, such as by demonstrative evidence or by a complete disclosure to another. Conception is more than a vague idea of how to solve a problem. The requisite means themselves and their interaction must also be comprehended. See *Mergenthaler v. Scudder*, 1897 C.D. 724, 81 O.G. 1417 (D.C. Cir. 1897). The applicant did not provide any facts and or documentary evidence, such as sketches, lab notebook entries, etc., as required under MPEP 715.07(I). The attached Appendix A, Appendix B, and Appendix C submitted by the applicant is not evidence of conception of the instant invention. It is not clear if the "draft application" indicated in one or more of these appendices is related or pertains to the instant invention (i.e. claims 1-37). Furthermore, the appendices do not describe the claimed invention.

3. The evidence submitted is insufficient to establish diligence from a date prior to the date of reduction to practice of the Liu reference to either a constructive reduction to practice or an actual reduction to practice. The applicant did not provide any evidence of diligence as required by 715.07(a). Under certain conditions a 2-day period lacking activity has been held to be fatal [In re Mulder, 716 F.2d 1542, 1545, 219 USPQ 189,

193 (Fed. Cir. 1983)]. See MPEP § 2138.06 for a detail discussion of the diligence requirement for providing prior invention.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

4. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in (1) an application for patent, published under section 122(b), by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent or (2) a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention by the applicant for patent, except that an international application filed under the treaty defined in section 351(a) shall have the effects for purposes of this subsection of an application filed in the United States only if the international application designated the United States and was published under Article 21(2) of such treaty in the English language.

5. Claims 1-2 5-6 8-11 14 16-17 19 21-26 28-30 32 and 37 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by Liu, US 2003/0169287.

Regarding claim 1, Liu discloses a method of displaying information from a handheld electronic device on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device, the method comprising: receiving information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 17-19, fig. 1); responsive to receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating a video signal corresponding to the information from the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 23-26); and providing the generated video signal to the video screen for display of the information on the video screen (Para. 10, lines 21-23, fig.1).

Regarding claim 2, a method according to claim 1 wherein the information from the handheld electronic device comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of an e-mail received by the handheld electronic device, a game screen for a game being played on the handheld electronic device, an internet page received by the handheld electronic device, a photograph, and a video clip (Para. 10, lines 45-53).

Regarding claim 5, a method according to claim 1 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises a radiotelephone (Para. 10, lines 42-43, fig 2C).

Regarding claim 6, a method according to claim 1 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises a personal digital assistant (Para. 10, lines 39-40, fig.2B).

Regarding claim 8, a method according to claim 1 wherein the video screen comprises a television (Para. 12, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 9, a method according to claim 1 wherein the handheld electronic device includes a local display mounted in a housing of the handheld electronic device and wherein the local display is small relative to the remote video screen (Para. 10, lines 23-26, fig 2B).

Regarding claim 10, a method according to claim 9 further comprising: showing the information on the local display of the handheld electronic device concurrently with showing the information on the remote video screen (Para. 10, lines 23-26).

Regarding claim 11, a video signal generator comprising: a receiver configured to receive information from a handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 17-19, fig. 1); a processor configured to generate a video signal corresponding to the information from the handheld electronic device responsive to receiving the information from the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 23-26); and a video output configured to provide the video signal to a video screen for display on the video screen (Para. 10, lines 21-23, fig. 1).

Regarding claim 14, a video signal generator according to claim 11 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises at least one of a radiotelephone and a personal digital assistant (Para. 10, lines 39-43, figs. 2B and 2C).

Regarding claim 16, a method of displaying information from a handheld electronic device on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device, the method comprising: generating information within the handheld electronic device wherein the generated information is adapted for display on a local display of the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 23-26); and transmitting the generated

information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling to a receiver for display on the remote video screen remote (Para. 10, lines 26-31).

Regarding claim 17, a method according to claim 16 further comprising: displaying the information on the local display of the handheld electronic device concurrently with transmitting the information from the handheld electronic device over the wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 23-26).

Regarding claim 19, a method according to claim 16 wherein the information from the handheld electronic device comprises at least on selected from the group consisting of an e-mail received by the handheld electronic device, a game screen for a game being played on the handheld electronic device, an interned page received by the handheld electronic device, a photograph, and a video clip (Para. 10, lines 45-53).

Regarding claim 21, a method according to claim 16 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a radiotelephone and a personal digital assistant (Para. 10, lines 39-43, figs. 2B and 2C).

Regarding claim 22, a method according to claim 16 wherein the video screen comprises a television (Para. 12, lines 1-3).

Regarding claim 23, a method according to claim 16 wherein the display of the handheld electronic device is small relative to the video screen (Para.10, lines 23-26).

Regarding claim 24, a handheld electronic device comprising: a local display mounted on a housing of the display (Figs. 2B and 2C); a processor coupled to the display wherein the processor is configured to generate information within the handheld electronic device wherein the information is adapted for display on the local display of the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 23-26); and a transceiver coupled to the processor wherein the transceiver is configured to transmit the generated information from the handheld electronic device over a wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 17-19)to a receiver for display on a video screen remote from the handheld electronic device(Para. 10, lines 26-31).

Regarding claim 25, a handheld electronic device according to claim 24 wherein the information is shown on the local display of the handheld electronic device concurrently with transmitting the information from the handheld electronic device over the wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 23-26).

Regarding claim 26, a handheld electronic device according to claim 24 wherein the processor displays the information on the local display of the handheld electronic device when no receiver is within range of the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 7-8, Fig. 2B).

Regarding claim 28, a handheld electronic device according to claim 24 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a radiotelephone and a personal digital assistant (Para. 10, lines 39-43, figs. 2B and 2C).

Regarding claim 29, a handheld electronic device according to claim 24 wherein the local display of the handheld electronic device is small relative to the video screen (Para.10, lines 23-26).

Regarding claim 30, a method of displaying information on a video screen from a handheld electronic device including a display wherein the video screen is remote from the handheld electronic device, the method comprising: providing information within the handheld electronic device; communicating the information from the handheld electronic device to a receiver over a wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 17-19); generating a video signal responsive to the information communicated over the wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 23-26); providing the video signal to the remote video screen; and displaying the information on the video screen (Para. 10, lines 42-43).

Regarding claim 32, a method according to claim 30 wherein the handheld electronic device comprises at least one of a radiotelephone and a personal digital assistant (Para. 10, lines 39-43, figs. 2B and 2C).

Regarding claim 37, Liu discloses a method according to claim 1 wherein the information is configured for display on a local display of the handheld electronic device (Para. 10, lines 7-8).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

6. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

7. Claims 4 and 13 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu US 2003/0169287 in view of Allport, US 6,097,441.

Regarding claim 4, Liu discloses a method according to claim 1.

Liu fails to teach that wherein the video signal further comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a horizontal line sync pulse, a color reference burst, a reference black level, picture luminance information, color saturation information, color hue information, and a vertical sync pulse.

In an analogous art, Allport teaches a video signal having attribute adjustment features (Col. 4, lines 1-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Liu's method to include attribute adjustment, as taught by Allport. The motivation would have been to give the user a better video quality.

Claim 13 is rejected under the same grounds as claim 4.

8. Claims 7, 15, 18, and 36 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu US 2003/0169287 in view of Mineet et al, EP 0710017A2.

Regarding claim 7, Liu discloses a method according to claim 1.

Liu fails to teach that wherein receiving information from the handheld electronic device is preceded by determining if information is being received from the handheld electronic device; wherein the operations of receiving the information from the handheld electronic device, generating the video signal, and providing the video signal to the video screen are performed responsive to determining that information is being transmitted from the handheld electronic device; and wherein the method further comprises providing an alternate video to the video screen responsive to determining that information is not being transmitted from the handheld electronic device.

In an analogous art, Mineet teaches a method to transmit information from a PDA to a television set. Where in order for the television to transmit the information, the television has to have a receiver adapted to receive the PDA's protocol (Col. 2, lines 19-

24). Also the television set has standard functions, like channel selection where an alternate video can be shown (Col. 3, lines 44-50).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Liu's method with Mineet's receiver adapted to receive the PDA's information. The motivation would have been to provide the user with a larger screen.

Claim 15 is rejected on the same grounds as claim 7.

Regarding claim 18, Liu discloses a method according to claim 16.

Liu fails to teach wherein transmitting the information is preceded by determining at the handheld electronic device that the receiver is within a transmission range of the handheld electronic device wherein transmitting the information is performed responsive to a determination that the receiver is within range; and displaying the information on the display of the handheld electronic device responsive to a determination that no receiver is within range of the handheld electronic device.

In an analogous art, Mineet teaches a method to transmit information from a PDA to a television set. Where in order for the television to transmit the information, the television has to have a receiver adapted to receive the PDA's protocol (Col. 2, lines 19-24). Also the television set has standard functions, like channel selection where an alternate video can be shown (Col. 3, lines 44-50) also the information can be send through infrared link, meaning that it has to be within range (Col. 1, lines 30-33).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Liu's method with Mineet's receiver adapted to receive the PDA's information. The motivation would have been to provide the user with a larger screen.

Regarding claim 36, Liu discloses a handheld electronic device according to claim 24. And to display the information on the local display responsive to a determination that a receiver of a video screen is not within transmission range (Col. 10, lines 23-26).

Liu fails to teach that the processor is further configured to determine whether a receiver of a video screen is within a transmission range of the handheld electronic device to initiate transmitting the generated information from the transceiver over the wireless coupling to a receiver for display on the remote video screen responsive to a determination that a receiver of a video screen is within transmission range.

In an analogous art, Mineet teaches a method to transmit information from a PDA to a television set. Where in order for the television to transmit the information, the television has to have a receiver adapted to receive the PDA's protocol (Col. 2, lines 19-24).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Liu's method with Mineet's receiver adapted to receive the PDA's information. The motivation would have been to provide the user with a larger screen.

9. Claims 3, 12, 20, 27, and 31 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu US 2003/0169287 in view of Florence, US 2002/0188948.

Regarding claim 3, Liu discloses a method according to claim 1.

Liu fails to teach that receiving the information from the handheld electronic device comprises receiving the information according to a Bluetooth wireless protocol.

In an analogous art, Florence teaches the used of Bluetooth wireless protocol to transfer data between a hand held device and a receiver (1305-figure 13, Para. 66).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Liu's method to include the use of Bluetooth wireless protocol, as taught by Florence. The motivation would have been to provide a suitable wireless communication link.

Claim 12, 20, 27, and 31 are rejected on the same grounds as claim 3.

Regarding claim 33, Liu discloses a method of displaying information from an electronic device on a video screen remote from the electronic device, the method comprising the steps of: receiving information from the electronic device over a wireless coupling (Para. 10, lines 17-19);receiving the information from the electronic device, converting the information from the electronic device to a video signal (Para. 10, lines 23-26); and providing the video signal to the remote video screen for display of the information on the remote video screen (Para. 10, lines 42-43).

Liu fails to teach that the wireless coupling used is the Bluetooth wireless protocol.

In an analogous art, Florence teaches the used of Bluetooth wireless protocol to transfer date between a hand held device and a receiver (1305-figure 13, Para. 66).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Liu's method to include the use of Bluetooth wireless protocol, as taught by Florence. The motivation would have been to provide a suitable wireless communication link.

Regarding claim 35, Liu and Florence teach a method according to claim 33. Liu further teaches wherein the video screen comprises a television (see Liu, Para. 12, lines 1-3).

10. Claim 34 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Liu, US 2003/0169287 in view of Florence, US 2002/0188948 and further in view of Allport, US 6,097,441.

Regarding claim 34, Liu and Florence disclose a method according to claim 33.

Liu and Florence fail to teach that wherein the video signal further comprises at least one selected from the group consisting of a horizontal line sync pulse, a color reference burst, a reference black level, picture luminance information, color saturation information, color hue information, and a vertical sync pulse.

In an analogous art, Allport teaches a video signal having attribute adjustment features (Col. 4, lines 1-5).

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to modify Liu and Florence's method to include attribute adjustment, as taught by Allport. The motivation would have been to give the user a better video quality.

Contact

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Oschta Montoya whose telephone number is (571) 270-1192. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday/Friday 7:30 to 5:00 off every other friday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Grant can be reached on (571) 272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

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